

The KITCHEN CABINET

(©, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.)

"Whatever turn the path may take
to left or right,
I think it follows
The tracing of a wiser hand through
dark and light,
Across the hills and in the shady
hollows."

CHESTNUT DISHES

The wholesome chestnut is one of the most popular nuts. Chestnuts contain starch and are more digestible if cooked. They may be roasted or boiled. In either case the shell is scored and when cooked, that and the inner brown skin are easily removed. In sections where the nuts grow one may serve them in numberless ways. When bought in the city markets at twenty-five to thirty cents a pound we do not feel like serving them in place of potatoes as a vegetable.

Chestnut Stuffing.—Shell one quart of large chestnuts, pour over them boiling water and remove the brown skin. Boil in stock until tender, then mash fine; season with salt, pepper, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, moisten with melted butter and a spoonful or two of apple sauce and enough fine cracker crumbs to make of the right consistency.

Mashed Chestnuts.—Shell and blanch good-sized chestnuts, cook in a quart of milk until tender, add two tablespoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful of sugar and a teaspoonful of salt. Rub through a sieve and serve in a vegetable dish; dot with bits of butter.

Compote of Marroons.—Shell and blanch a pound or more of firm, white chestnuts. Cook until tender in a very little water. Remove the chestnuts and to the water add a cupful of sugar, the grated rind of half a lemon, the juice of two lemons, cook until a heavy sirup is formed, then add the chestnuts and pour boiling hot into a jar and seal. These are delicious as a garnish for various puddings, ices and ice creams.

Italian Chestnuts.—Take two pounds of large chestnuts, shell and blanch. Peel and cut up four red onions, stew them in butter until soft but not brown, add the chestnuts and cook in enough soup stock to keep them from scorching. Season and add four large apples sliced, when the chestnuts are nearly done. Simmer until done; add sugar to taste. This is a very rich flavored dish and well worth trying.

Blood-red briars, tipped with sweetness, drooping from the dusky weight
Ripened trees, whose leaves hang heavy, waiting for the top of frost;
All the air a-shrill with song infinitesimal, soon lost;
Silence only in the forest, to cool shadow consecrate.

A CHAPTER ON CAKES

A cake which is unusual and very good is easily prepared as follows:

Graham Cracker Cake.—Cream two tablespoonfuls of butter, add one and one-fourth cupfuls of sugar, one and one-half cupfuls of sour milk, two eggs, 32 graham crackers rolled very fine, a little lemon extract, salt, and one teaspoonful of soda. Mix and bake in layers. Fill with lemon filling.

Rochester Chocolate Cake.—Cream one-fourth of a cupful of butter, add one cupful of sugar gradually; add two squares of melted chocolate, two eggs well beaten, one-half cupful of milk, one and one-third cupfuls of flour mixed and sifted with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and one half teaspoonful of salt. Beat well; add one teaspoonful of vanilla and bake in a moderate oven 45 minutes. Cover with:

Ice Cream Frosting.—Boil to a thread two cupfuls of sugar and six tablespoonfuls of water; pour the sirup gradually over two well-beaten egg whites; beat until thick, flavor with vanilla and spread over the cake.

Sponge Cake.—Beat the yolks of six eggs until thick; add one cupful of sugar gradually and continue beating; add one tablespoonful of lemon juice and grated rind of half a lemon and whites of eggs beaten stiff. When the whites are partially mixed put in one cupful of flour and a little salt. Bake one hour in an angel food pan.

Pineapple Filling.—This is delicious for an angel cake. Cook one-fourth of a cupful of pineapple with one-fourth of a cupful of sugar ten minutes, then add a tablespoonful of lemon juice and stir in confectioner's sugar to make the right consistency. This may be used for a top or a layer filling for cake.

Nellie Maxwell

BATTLE AGAINST BARBERRY PLANT

Digging Must Be Complete and Thorough in Order Not to Leave Pieces of Roots.

BUSHES DIFFICULT TO KILL

Large Number of Seedlings Sometimes Are Found Growing Under Dead Plants That Were Dug When in Fruitage Stage.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In carrying on the fight against the common barberry, the plant that harbors stem rust of wheat, the United States Department of Agriculture has found that it is very important to do the job of digging thoroughly and to destroy plants having berries, even though they are only partly matured. The bushes are hard to kill, and seeds from plants that were dug August 1 produced a high percentage of seedlings.

After the bushes are taken out the tops should be separated from the crown and balls of earth shaken from the roots. Grubbed bushes, lying on the ground, have been found producing green leaves. In such cases one or more roots were in contact with the soil. Some of the grubbed bushes were completely severed from the soil, but there was enough earth left on the roots to hold moisture until secondary roots were formed. This condition happens most frequently in wet weather or in moist woodlands.

Seedlings Under Dead Bushes.
Great numbers of seedlings sometimes are found growing under dead bushes that were dug when in fruit. The last of September berries were collected from bushes dug August 1,



The Proper Way to Remove Barberry Bushes is to Dig Deep Enough to Remove All the Roots.

and 1,000 of them (about 2,000 seeds) were scattered on loose earth and lightly covered with dirt and leaves. The following June there were 282 seedlings on this area. The same number of berries were collected from standing bushes at the same time and sown under similar conditions. The following June there were 307 seedlings on the area, showing that the immature seeds were almost as viable as the matured ones. It is probable that seeds from bushes grubbed out even before August will grow, and for

WALNUT AND HICKORY TREES HURT BY PEST

Species of Snout-Beetles Attack Immature Fruits.

Methods of Controlling Nut-Infesting Curculios Include Burning Fallen Nuts and Spraying With Arsenate of Lead.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Several species of snout-beetles nearly related to the common plum curculio attack the immature fruits, tender shoots and leaf petioles of walnut and hickory trees. A discussion of four such species, all belonging to the genus *Conotrachelus*, which closely resemble one another in appearance, habits and seasonal activities, is given in United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin 1086, *Curculios That Attack the Young*

this reason it is important, says the department, to destroy them.

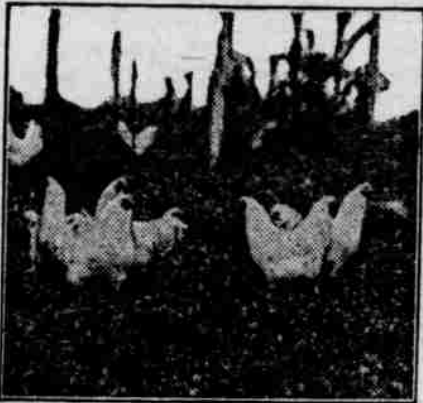
Advisable to Watch Sprouts.
It also is advisable to watch the sprouts that may come up where old barberry plants have been taken out. These sprouts produce seed much earlier than bushes that grow directly from seeds. Bushes were dug to the fall of 1920. That same fall sprouts were produced, and during the following year they grew vigorously. By 1922 these plants were bearing flowers in abundance. This summer, therefore, special attention must be given to places where bushes were dug in 1920 or earlier, says the department.

HENS HAMPER GRASSHOPPERS

Make Better Showing on Infested Nebraska Farm Than Poison—Fowls Bring Profit.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

On the Scottsbluff reclamation project, Mitchell, Nebraska, where the grasshopper pest has been particular-



Chickens on Free Range Devour Many Harmful Insects.

ly bad this year, various methods of control have been tried out. One of the most successful methods observed so far was used by a farmer who has a quarter-section of land.

Five hundred chickens divided into lots of 100 were kept in colony houses on 80 acres of the farm and moved about as occasion required. As a result, on the half of the farm where the chickens were pastured there were only about 20 per cent as many hoppers as on the other 80 acres. This is a better showing than has been made on most of the fields where poison was distributed.

The owner and the renter found the method profitable. After they had used what they needed of the poultry for domestic purposes, and after the weasels and coyotes had taken their toll, the rest were marketed and brought in about 75 per cent of the original investment. This year the owner is stocking the farm with 1,000 chickens as insurance against the grasshopper pest.

KEEN INTEREST IN POULTRY

Between 50 and 75 Letters Seeking Information Received by Animal Industry Bureau.

Many requests for information on poultry raising—averaging between 50 and 75 letters a day since early in the year—are reported by the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture. In addition the supply of poultry literature distributed by the division of publications has surpassed the records of all previous years.

The department's literature on poultry raising is unusually complete, ranging from discussions of the principal breeds of poultry to management, housing, incubation, brooding and culling. The department's poultry publications include more than thirty bulletins for general distribution and many others of technical character on special phases of poultry work.

Sandy soil makes the best poultry run.

Fruits and Shoots of Walnut and Hickory, by Fred E. Brooks, entomologist.

Special characteristics of the butternut curculio, the black-walnut curculio, the hickory nut, the hickory-shoot curculios are separately described. Methods of controlling nut-infesting curculios include burning the fallen nuts, spraying the leaves which they eat with arsenical poisons, and spraying the nut trees with lead arsenate. While the dropping of curculio-infested walnuts and hickory nuts before the larvae in them mature affords an opportunity for destroying the young insects by collecting and burning or otherwise disposing of the fallen nuts, this method is successful only in cases of isolated trees or plantations. Lead arsenate applications on the stems, leaves and fruit, soon after growth starts in the spring, can be counted on to give good results in reducing injury from butternut and black-walnut curculios. Spraying walnut trees with lead arsenate at a strength of six pounds to fifty gallons of water is an effective method of controlling the butternut curculio.

POULTRY

FEEDING PIGEONS IN LOFTS

Most Popular Method Is to Have Stated Hours for Placing Grain Supply in Troughs.

Self-feeding hoppers are seldom found nowadays in the lofts of veteran pigeon breeders. Their argument is that they have not found it profitable to have several days' supply of grain within reach so the birds may help themselves at will. There are two reasons for this: First, inferior squabs are raised in lofts where feed is constantly before the birds, as there is no regularity among the breeding pigeons in feeding their young; second, this continual picking at the grain eventually leads to poor appetites, resulting in the squabs suffering.

Another disadvantage in having feed lying around, is that it attracts mice and even rats, and when once these enemies get in a loft there is great loss of young birds.

The most popular method for feeding is to have stated hours for placing the grain in the troughs. These



Loose Grain in Pigeon Lofts Attracts Mice and Rats.

troughs are placed in the center of the floor, so that there will be plenty of room for all the birds to gather around it. Galvanized iron drinking vessels are preferred to stone fountains.

There are three open boxes in each loft, measuring 12 inches in length, three inches in width, and three inches in depth, and these boxes contain yster-shell, grit and charcoal.

A bathtub is placed in the aviary of each pen. These are made of galvanized iron and of convenient size for handling. During the winter the birds are given a bath about once a week, but only on bright clear days. In summer it may be given twice a week. These pans are filled about eleven o'clock in the morning and allowed to remain for about two hours, when they are emptied and turned upside down. If the water is not emptied shortly after the birds are through bathing, they may drink of it and become sick.

LIME OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

Mineral Element Is Essential for Egg Production and Development of Young Chicks.

Provision for an adequate supply of lime in the ration should be made by poultry raisers, for if this important mineral element is lacking in the food a drain is made on the reserve supply in the bones and soft tissues of the animals which interferes materially with egg production in mature hens and in the proper development of the growing chicks.

BIG VALUE OF ANIMAL FEED

Experiments Made at Purdue University Showed Great Increase in Egg Production.

Animal feeds have a decided value in the ration of laying hens and pullets. Experiments made by the Purdue University showed an average egg record of 140.2 eggs in a year from a pen of pullets fed skim milk; 135.9 eggs from those fed meat scrap; and 64.2 eggs from those that received no animal feed of any kind.

Working Off Excess Fat.
Working off excess fat on laying hens is a process that will require considerable time and attention, but should be the only means used, if the hen has been a good layer or has the indications of having been a good one.

Grass Range for Goslings.
Goslings do not need as much food as do turkeys or chicks, and their growth is so rapid that they soon reach the age when a good grass range is all they need.

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

BELL-ANS
6 BELL-ANS Hot Water Sure Relief
25¢ and 75¢ Packages, Everywhere

USEFUL for all the little ailments—bumps, bruises, sores, sunburn and chafing. Keep a bottle in the house. It's safe and pure. It costs very little.

CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO.
(Consolidated)
State Street New York



NO DYE
To restore gray or faded hair to original color, don't use a dye—it's dangerous—Get a bottle of Q-Ban Hair Color Restorer—Safe as water—apply it and watch results. Get all good druggists, 75¢, or direct from HESSIG-ELEAS, Chicago, Memphis, Tenn.

She Changed Her Mind.
A gentle-minded Cleveland woman, arriving in New York one day, gave the porter at the station a dime. The porter in a fury threw it on the ground. The Cleveland woman picked it up. At the same time she explained gently that this was the only coin she happened to have in her purse, and in parting with it for a tip she had condemned herself to walk two miles to her hotel instead of taking the bus.

This explanation mollified the porter. "In that case, lady," he said, "I'll take the tip."
"No, never mind," said the Cleveland woman in her gentle way. "I think I'll take the bus."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Laisurely Unrighteous.
"Are there any moonshiners in this part of the country?"
"Not any more," replied Farmer Cornstossel.
"You run them out?"
"No. They got rich and moved away."

Backache Is a Warning!

Those agonizing twinges across the small of the back, that dull, throbbing backache may mean serious kidney weakness—serious, if neglected, for it may lead to gravel, stone in the kidneys, bladder inflammation, dropsy or fatal Bright's disease. If you are suffering with a bad back, have dizzy spells, headaches, nervous, despondent attacks or disordered kidney action, heed Nature's warning. Get after the cause. **Doan's Kidney Pills** have helped thousands. They should help you. Ask your neighbor!

An Ohio Case

J. D. Dunfee, prop. blacksmith shop, 118 Morrison St., Fremont, Ohio, says: "A sharp, steady pain took me through the small of my back and nothing seemed to give me relief. Pains darted across my kidneys and lameness and weakness gave me trouble. I couldn't get to my feet without help. Doan's Kidney Pills completely cured me."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60¢ a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
POSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Heave, have Thick Wind or Choke-down can be reduced with

ABSORBINE
also other Bunches or Swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Book 3 A free.

W. F. Young, Inc., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

PILES

of the most stubborn kind relieved in 3 to 10 days
One trial convinces
MIRO
AT ALL DRUGGISTS

W. N. U., CINCINNATI, NO. 36-1922